

L. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF
THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, AUGUST 20, 1935.

I. The Preparation of War For a New Repartition
of the World.

The world economic crisis and the shattering of capitalist stabilization have given rise to the extreme instability of all international relations. The intensified struggle on the world market, which has shrunk extremely as a result of the economic crisis, has passed into fierce economic war. A new repartition of the world had actually already begun.

Japanese imperialism, waging war in the Far East, has already made a start towards a new repartition of the world. The military occupation of Manchuria and North China signifies the virtual annulment of the Washington Treaties, which regulated the division of the spheres of influence among the imperialist powers in China and their mutual relations in the Pacific. Japan's predatory expedition is already leading to the weakening of the influence of British and American imperialism in China, is menacing the position of Great Britain and the U.S.A. in the Pacific and is a preparation for a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union.

All that is left of the Versailles Treaty is State frontiers and the distribution of mandates for colonies. The liquidation of the Versailles Treaty took place as a result of the stoppage of reparation payments, the reestablishment of universal conscription by the Hitler Government, and also the conclusion of a naval agreement between Britain and Germany.

Being the chief instigators of war, the German Fascists, who strive for the hegemony of German imperialism in Europe, raise the question of changing the boundaries of Europe at the expense of their neighbours by means of war. The adventurist plans of the German Fascists are very far-reaching and count on a war of revenge against France, dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, annexation of Austria, destruction of the independence of the Baltic States, which they are striving to convert into a base for attack on the Soviet Union, and the wresting of the Soviet Ukraine from the U.S.S.R. They are demanding colonies and are endeavouring to arouse moods in favour of a world war for a new repartition of the world. All these intrigues of the reckless inciters of war help to intensify the contradictions between the capitalist States and create disturbances throughout Europe.

German imperialism has found an ally in Europe-Fascist Poland, which is also striving to extend its territory at the expense of Czechoslovakia, the Baltic countries, and the Soviet Union.

The dominant circles of the British bourgeoisies support the German armaments in order to weaken the hegemony of France on the European continent, to turn the spear-head of German armaments from the west to the east and to direct Germany's aggressiveness against the

Soviet Union. By this policy Great Britain is striving to set up a counterbalance to the United States on a world-wide scale and, simultaneously, to strengthen the anti-Soviet tendencies not only of Germany but also of Japan and Poland. This policy of British imperialism is one of the factors accelerating the outbreak of a world imperialist war.

Italian imperialism is directly proceeding to seizure of Abyssinia, thus creating new tension in the relations between the great imperialist Powers.

The main contradiction in the camp of the imperialists is the Anglo-American antagonism which exerts its influence on all the contradictions in world politics. In South America, where the hostile interests of Great Britain and the United States clash most sharply, this antagonism led to wars between the respective South American vassals of these Powers (between Bolivia and Paraguay, Colombia and Peru), and threatens further armed conflicts in South and Central America (Colombia and Venezuela).

At a time when particularly the Fascist States -- Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy -- are openly striving for a new repartition of the world and change in the frontiers of Europe, there is a tendency among a number of other countries to maintain the status quo. At the present time this tendency is represented on a world scale by the United States; in Europe, primarily by France; the efforts of these two leading imperialist Powers to maintain the status quo are supported by several smaller countries (the Little and Balkan Ententes, some of the Baltic States), whose independence is threatened by a new imperialist war.

The victory of German National-Socialism, the most reactionary, the most aggressive form of Fascism, and its war provocations, have spurred on the war-parties, which represent the most reactionary and chauvinist elements of the bourgeoisie, in all countries to fight more vigorously for power and to intensify the Fascization of the state apparatus.

The frantic arming of Fascist Germany, especially the restoration of military conscription and the enormous increase of the navy and air-fleet in Germany, have given rise to a new, intensified race for armaments throughout the capitalist world. Despite the world economic crisis, the war-industry flourishes more than ever before. The countries which have gone farthest in preparing for war (Germany, Japan, Italy, Poland) have already placed their national economy on a war footing. Alongside the regular armies, special Fascist detachments are trained to safeguard the rear and to do gendarme service at the front. Pre-conscription training is widespread in all capitalist countries, and even includes juveniles. Education and propaganda in the spirit

of chauvinism and racial demagoguery are encouraged in every way, their cost being defrayed by the Government.

Although the acuteness of the imperialist contradictions renders the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc difficult at the present moment, the Fascist Governments and War-parties in the capitalist countries endeavour to solve these contradictions at the expense of the fatherland of all the toilers, at the expense of the Soviet Union. The danger of the outbreak of a new imperialist war daily threatens humanity.

II. The Role of the Soviet Union in the Struggle for peace

On the basis of the rapid rise of Socialist industry and agriculture, on the basis of the liquidation of the last capitalist class -- the Kulaks, on the basis of the final victory of Socialism over capitalism and the strengthening of the defensive power of the country resulting therefrom, the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries have entered a new phase.

The basic contradiction, that between the Socialist and the capitalist world, has become still more acute. But due to its growing might the Soviet Union has been able to avert the attack that was already prepared by the imperialist Powers and their vassals, and to unfold its consistent policy of peace directed against all instigators of war. This has made the Soviet Union the center of attraction not only for class-conscious workers, but for all the toiling people in the capitalist and colonial countries who strive for peace. Moreover, the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. has not only upset the plans of the imperialists to isolate the Soviet Union, but has laid the basis for its co-operation in the cause of the preservation of peace with the small States for whom war, by placing their independence in jeopardy, represents a special danger, as well as with those governments which at the present moment are interested in the preservation of peace.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R., putting forward proletarian internationalism as against national and racial dissension, is not only directed towards defence of the Soviet country, towards ensuring the safety of Socialist construction; it also protects the lives of the workers, of all countries, the lives of all the oppressed and exploited; it means the defence of the national independence of small nations; it serves the vital interests of humanity, it defends culture from the barbarities of war.

At a time when a new war between the imperialist States is approaching ever more closely, the might of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army of the U.S.S.R. is constantly gaining in importance in the struggle for peace. Under the circumstances of a frantic increase

in armaments by the imperialist countries, especially on the part of Germany, Japan, and Poland, all those who are striving to preserve peace are vitally interested in strengthening and actively supporting the Red Army.

III. The Tasks of the Communist International in the Struggle for Peace and Against Imperialist War

On the basis of the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin on war, the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International concretely formulated the tasks of the Communist Parties and the revolutionary proletariat in the struggle against imperialist war. Guided by these principles, the Communist Parties of Japan and China, both directly affected by war, have waged and are waging a Bolshevik struggle against imperialist war and for defence of the Chinese people. The Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, confirming the decisions of the Sixth Congress on the struggle against imperialist war, sets the following main tasks before the Communist Parties, revolutionary workers, toilers, peasants, and oppressed peoples of the whole world:

1. The struggle for peace and for the defence of the U.S.S.R. In face of the war provocations of the German Fascists and Japanese militarists, and the speeding up of armaments by the war-parties in the capitalist countries, in face of the immediate danger of a counter-revolutionary war breaking out against the Soviet Union, the central slogan of the Communist Parties must be; struggle for peace.

2. The united people's front in the struggle for peace and against the instigators of war. The struggle for peace opens up before the Communist Parties the greatest opportunities for creating the broadest united front. All those interested in the preservation of peace should be drawn into this united front. The concentration of forces against the chief instigators of war at any given moment (at the present time - against Fascist Germany, and against Poland and Japan which are in league with it) constitutes a most important tactical task of the Communist Parties. It is of especially great importance for the Communist Party of Germany to expose the national demagoguery of Hitler Fascism, which screens itself behind phrases about the unification of the German people but in fact leads to the insolation of the German people and to a new war catastrophe. The indispensable condition and prerequisite for the unification of the German people lies in the overthrow of Hitler Fascism. The establishment of a united front with Social-Democratic and reformist organizations (party, trade union, co-operative, sport, and cultural and educational organizations) and with the bulk of their members, as well as with mass national-liberation, religious-democratic, and

pacifist organizations and their adherents, is of decisive importance for the struggle against war and its Fascist instigators in all countries.

The formation of a united front with Social-Democratic and reformist organizations for the struggle for peace necessitates a determined ideological struggle against reactionary elements within the Social-Democratic Parties which, in face of the immediate danger of war, proceed to collaborate even more closely with the bourgeoisie for the defense of the bourgeois fatherland, and by their campaigns of slander against the Soviet Union directly aid the preparations for an anti-Soviet war. It necessitates close collaboration with those forces in the Social-Democratic Parties, reformist trade unions, and other mass labour organizations whose position is approaching ever closer to that of revolutionary struggle against imperialist war.

The drawing of pacifist organizations and their adherents into the united front of struggle for peace acquires great importance in mobilizing the petty bourgeois masses, progressive intellectuals, women, and youth against war. While constantly subjecting the erroneous views of sincere pacifists to constructive criticism, and vigorously combating those pacifists who by their policy screen the preparations of the German Fascists for imperialist war (the leadership of the Labour Party in Great Britain, &c.). The Communists must invite the collaboration of all pacifist organizations that are prepared to go with them even if only part of the way towards a genuine struggle against imperialist wars.

The Communists must support the Amsterdam-Pleyel anti-war and anti-Fascist movement by active collaboration with it and help to extend it.

3. The combination of the struggle against imperialist war with the struggle against Fascism. The anti-war struggle of the masses striving to preserve peace must be very closely combined with the struggle against Fascism and the Fascist movement. It is necessary to conduct not only general propaganda for peace, but primarily propaganda directed against the chief instigators of war, against the Fascist and other imperialist war-parties, and against concrete measures of preparation for imperialist war.

4. The struggle against militarism and armaments. The Communist Parties of all capitalist countries must fight: against military expenditures (war budgets), for the recall of military forces from the colonies and mandated territories, against militarization measures taken by capitalist governments, especially the militarization of the youth, women, and the unemployed, against emergency

decrees restricting bourgeois-democratic liberties with the aim of preparing for war; against restricting the rights of workers employed in war-industry plants; against subsidizing the war industry and against trading in or transporting arms. The struggle against war preparation measures can be conducted only in closest connection with the defense of the economic interest and political rights of the workers, office employees, toiling peasants, and urban petty bourgeoisie.

5. The struggle against chauvinism. In the struggle against chauvinism the task of the Communists consists in educating the workers and the whole of the toiling population in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, which can be accomplished only in the struggle against the exploiters and oppressors for the vital class interests of the proletariat, as well as in the struggle against the bourgeois chauvinism of the National-Socialist Parties and all other Fascist parties. At the same time the Communists must show that the working-class carries on a consistent struggle in defense of the national freedom and independence of all the people against any oppression or exploitation, because only the Communist policy defends to the very end the national freedom and independence of the people of its country.

6. The national liberation struggle and the support of wars of national liberation. If any weak State is attacked by one or more big imperialist Powers which want to destroy its national independence and national unity or to dismember it, as in the historic instance of the partition of Poland, a war conducted by the national bourgeoisie of such a country to repel this attack may assume the character of a war of liberation, in which the working class and the Communists of that country cannot abstain from intervening. It is the task of the Communists of such a country, while carrying on an irreconcilable struggle to safeguard the economic and political positions of the workers, toiling peasants, and national minorities, to be, at the same time, in the front ranks of the fighters for national independence and to wage the war of liberation to a finish, without allowing 'their' bourgeoisie to strike a bargain with the attacking powers at the expense of the interests of their country.

It is the duty of the Communists actively to support the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries, especially the Red Army of the Chinese Soviets in their struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists and the Kuomintang. The Communist Party of China must exert every effort to extend the front of the struggle for national liberation and to draw into it all the national forces that are ready to repulse the robber campaign of the Japanese and other imperialists.

IV. FROM THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR REVOLUTION

The Seventh World Congress of the Communist International most determinedly repudiates the slanderous contention that Communists desire war, expecting it to bring revolution. The leading role of the Communist Parties of all countries in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for the triumph of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, proves that the Communists are striving with all their might to obstruct the preparations for and the unleashing of a new war, to

The Communists, while fighting also against the illusion that war can be eliminated while the capitalist system still exists, exert and will exert every effort to prevent war. Should a new imperialist world war break out, despite all efforts of the working-class to prevent it, the Communists will strive to lead the opponents of war, organized in the struggle for peace, to the struggle for the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war against the Fascist instigators of war against the bourgeoisie, for the overthrow of capitalism.

The Congress at the same time warns Communists and revolutionary workers against anarcho-syndicalist methods of struggle against war, which take the form of refusing to appear for military service, the form of a so-called boycott of mobilization, of committing sabotage in war plants, &c. The Congress considers that such methods of struggle only do harm to the proletariat. The Russian Bolsheviks who, during the world war, fought energetically against war and were for the defeat of the Russian Government, rejected, however, such methods; these methods merely make it easier for the bourgeoisie to take repressive measures against Communists and revolutionary workers, and prevent the latter from winning over the toiling masses, especially the soldier masses, to the side of the mass struggle against imperialist war and for its transformation into civil war against the bourgeoisie.

The Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in outlining the tasks of the Communist Parties and of the entire working-class in the event of war, bases itself upon the thesis advanced by Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg and adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of the Pre-war Second International:

'If nevertheless war breaks out, it is their duty to work for its speedy termination and to strive with all their might to utilize the economic and political crisis produced by the war to rouse the political consciousness of the masses of the people and thereby hasten the downfall of capitalist class rule.'

At the present historical juncture, when on one-sixth part of the globe the Soviet Union defends Socialism and peace for all humanity, the most vital interests of the workers and toilers of all countries demand that in pursuing the policy of the working-class, in waging the struggle for peace, the struggle against imperialist war before and after the outbreak of hostilities, the defence of the Soviet Union must be considered paramount.

If the commencement of a counter-revolutionary war forces the Soviet Union to set the workers' and peasants' Red Army in motion for the defence of Socialism, the Communists will call upon all toilers to work, with all means at their disposal and at any price, for the victory of the Red Army over the armies of the imperialists.

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帝國主義者による新世界戦争
準備に關聯するコミンテルンの任務

同志エルコリの演説に基き、
一九三五年八月廿日第五回コミ
ンテルン文會により採擇された
決議

一、新世界再分割戦争の準備

世界的經濟恐慌と資本主義的安定の
崩壊は、全國際關係の極度の不安定をもち
つた。極度に狹隘化して世界市場に於ける
尖鋭化した競争は、激烈な經濟戦争へと
移行した。新世界再分割は事實上既に
始つたのである。

極東に於て戦争を行つてゐる日本帝
國主義は、既に新世界再分割のいどち
をつけた。滿洲及び北支那の軍事的占領
は、中國に於ける帝國主義的列強國間
の勢力範圍の分割及び太平洋に於けるそ
の關係を調整せるワシントン條約の事
實上の無視を意味するものである。日本の
強盜的進軍は、現在既に中國に於ける
英米帝國主義の勢力を弱め、太平洋上

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唱者の二流等すべてが、強硬な資本主義諸國家間の軍備激化を助成し、金口ロツバの不安をも惹起してゐる。

ドイツ帝國主義は、ヨーロッパに於ける同盟者としてドイツと同様に、ケエツコスロガヤ、沿バルチック諸國及びソ聯邦を犠牲にして自己の領土を擴張せんと企圖しつつあるポーランド・フィンランドを見出した。英國は、この指導層は、ヨーロッパ大陸に於けるフランスの支配權を弱め、ドイツ軍事力の切先を西部から東部へ反轉せしめ、ドイツの侵略行為をソ聯邦に向せんとするためにドイツの軍備を支拂つてゐる。英國はこの政策によって米國に對する均衡を世界的規模に創出し、同時にドイツのみならず日本及びポーランドの反ソ傾向をも強化せんと努めてゐる。英國帝國主義のこの政策は、帝國主義世界戦争の勃發を促進せしめる要因の一である。

No 3 略奪に移り、それによつて帝國主義強國間の關係の新しい緊張状態を出現せしめてゐる。

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帝國主義者陣營の基本的矛盾は、
英米兩國間の矛盾であり、それは世界政治
の一切の矛盾にその影響を及ぼしてゐる。
この矛盾は英米兩國の相敵視し合ふ利害
が最も尖鋭的に衝突する南米に於て、兩
強國の勢力下の諸國間の戦争を惹起し、
(ホリビヤ對パラグアイ、コロムビヤ對ペル
更に中南米に於ける將來の軍事衝突
(コロムビヤ對グエネグエラ)の危険を藏し
てゐる。

新近世界再分割及びヨーロッパの國境
變更を特にフアシスト諸國家即ちドイツ、
ポーランド、ハンガリー、イタリーが公然と
企圖するとき、他、多數諸國には現状
維持(Actus Reus)の傾向が存在してゐる。
現在この傾向は世界的規模に於ては米
國によりヨーロッパに於ては先づフランス
によつて現はされてゐる、この指導的兩
帝國主義國の現状維持に對する渴望
は、新帝國主義戰爭に独立を脅かす
れる獨逸、多數(小國聯合、バルカン解
合、一部。冷ハルチフ諸國)が支持
されてゐる。
最も反動的であり、フアシストの最も

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侵略的なタイプであるドイツ國家社会主義の勝利とその戦争挑発は、すべての國に於て最も反動的且、排外的なブルジョア分子を代表する軍閥政權をして、政權獲得戦争を強化せしめ、國家機關のファシズム化を強化せしめる刺激となった。ファシストドイツの軍備狂奔、特に兵役義務制の復活及びドイツ海空軍の激大な強化は、全資本主義世界に普遍的經濟恐慌にもかかわらず、軍需産業は富むて無かつた程隆盛を著はめてゐる。戦争準備の点で最も前進した諸國（ドイツ、日本、イタリヤ、ポーランド）に於ては、國民經濟は既に戰時態勢に置かれてゐる。正規軍と相並んで、銃後の取締と戦線における憲兵の役目を果たすため特別のファシスト部隊が準備されてゐる。すべての資本主義諸國に於ては、少年に對してさへ徴兵前の軍事訓練が擴大されてゐる。排外的、人種的デマを主旨とした教育と宣傳は國家の費用で行はれ、且、極力獎勵されてゐる。

目下の所帝國主義的矛盾の尖鋭化

Dec 15 32

外反ゾロフの組成を困難にしてゐると
は言へ、尚資本主義諸國の、アス、政
府や軍閥政黨は、全労働者、祖國の犧
牲に於て、即ちソ聯邦。犠牲に於て、この矛
盾を解決せんとする。新帝國主義戰
争勃發の危険は日一日と人類を脅か
してゐる。

二、平和のため、戦争に於ける、ソ聯邦
の役割

社会主義工業と農業との急速なる
昂揚、最後の資本家階級—富農
階級の撲滅、資本主義に對する、社会
主義の最後の勝利、並にこれによつて生ず
る國家の防衛能力強化に基いて、ソ聯邦の
資本主義諸國との相互關係は新段階
に入つた。

社会主義世界と資本主義世界間の
基本的矛盾はより一層激化した。しか
し、ソ聯邦は、その増大せる國力に依り、帝國
主義諸國及びその勢力下にある諸國の
準備された攻撃をも未然に防止し、且つ、
この戦争火つけ役に反對して、徹底的
な平和政策を伸張し得る状態に在る。

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かくしてソ連邦は、階級的に目ざめた労働者のおなうず、資本主義國家及び植民地國家に於ける平和を希望する全労働人民の意思となつた。これに除し、ソ連邦の平和政策は、ソ連邦の孤立化を企圖した帝國主義者の計画を破権しなければならず、又戦争が独立を脅かす特に危険なものとなる小國、及び目下の所、平和維持に關心を有してゐる諸國との平和維持の事業における協調のためにも基礎を置いたのである。

プロレタリア國際主義を以て民族的、種族的不和に反對してゐるソ連邦の平和政策は、ソヴェート國家の擁護及び社會主義建設の保障のみを旨とするものではなから、それは全世界の労働者の生命、全被壓迫者、被搾取者の生命を保護し、小國の民族的獨立の擁護を意味し、人類の死活に關する利益に奉仕し、武力的野蠻から文化を擁護するものである。

no 7

帝國主義諸國家間の新戦争が益々間近に切迫してゐる時、ソ連邦労働農赤軍の威力は、平和のための闘争に於て益々増大する役割を獲得してゐる。帝

國主義諸國特にドイツ、日本及びポーランドは
リ強氣の如く強行されつつある軍備の中には
て平和の維持を切望する者は下て赤軍
の強化とその積極的の支持は切實な關係を有
いぬ。

三 平和のたがひ戦争、帝國主義戦争、反

對戦争に於けるコミンテルンの任務

コミンテルン第大団全世界大會は戦争に就くのアル
スーエズにスーエズニースクールの教説を基いて

帝國主義戦争、反對戦争に於ける共產党及び
革命的プロレタリアートの任務を具體的に

作成した。此等諸原則は直接戦争に

觸れ、在日本及び中國の共產党は中國人民擁護

のたがひ帝國主義戦争、反對戦争をモリスエツその他

に行つてきた。又現在を行つてある。コミンテルン第大団(全

界大會は帝國主義戦争、反對戦争に於ける第六大會の決定を

確認し全世界の共產党、革命労働者、勤勞者、農民及び被圧

迫人民に對して次の如き主要任務を提起するものである。

(一) 平和のための戦争、ソ聯邦擁護の戦争

「ドイツ、フランスと日本軍國主義者の戦争、煽動及

が資本主義諸國內の軍閥政黨により強行されつ

ある軍備に直向して又ソ聯邦に對する反革命戦争、動

の直接の危險に直向して各國共產黨の中心的スローガン

は「平和のための戦争」たるべきこと。

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平和のための闘争及び戦争火つけ役に対する闘争に於ける統一人民戦線

平和のための闘争は共産黨に對して、廣汎なる統一戦線樹立のための最大の可能性を開いてゐる。この統一戦線の戦列には、平和維持に関心を寄せるすべての人が誘引されなければならない。その時々によつて主要なる戦争火つけ役に対して（現在ではファシストドイツ及びこれに关联するポーランドと日本に對して）力を集中することは各國共産黨の最も重要な戰術的任務である。ドイツ共産黨により特に重要な意義を持つのは、ドイツ人民統一に関する美辭麗句に蔽はれ、而も實際にはドイツ人民を孤立化と新な戦争の破局へと導きつつあるヒトラー・ファシズムの民族的平手を暴露することである。

ドイツ人民統一の必要條件と前提はヒトラー・ファシズムの打倒である。社會民主主義的、改良主義的諸組織（黨、職業組合、協同組合、スポーツ、文化啓蒙等。組織）その組織に参加せる大衆、大衆的人民解放組織、宗教的民主主義的組織、平和主義者組織、及びその支持者達との統一戦線の結成は、戦争、及び萬國の戦争火つけ役に対する闘争に於て決定的な意義を持つものである。

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平和維持闘争のための、社会民主主義的、改良主義的諸組織との統一戦線結成は、社会民主主義戦列内の反動分子に對する決定的なイデオロギイ闘争を要求する。これ等反動分子は直接戦争の危機に直面するや、ブルジョア祖國擁護のためブルジョアとしての益々緊密な提携へと進み、又反ソ使喚によつて反ソ戦争準備に直接援助を與へる。又前記統一戦線結成は、社会民主主義的、改良主義的職業組合及びその他大衆的労働組織内、帝國主義戦争反對の革命闘争の立場に接近してある諸勢力との緊密な提携を要求する。

平和主義者の組織及びその支持者を、平和維持の闘争の統一戦線の戦列に誘引することは、フケル大衆、進歩的インテリゲンチヤ、女性及び青少年を戦争反對に動員する問題に於て大なる意義を持つものである。良心的な平和主義者の誤れる見解には絶えず解説的批判を加へ、ドイツ・フランスの帝國主義戦争準備を自己の政策により隠蔽してゐる平和主義者（英國に於ける労働黨の指導者等）とは猛烈な闘争を行つて、英産主義者は、眞の帝國主義戦争反對闘争の途をたゞ部分的にせよ共に歩めんとする平和主義的組織を協力に誘引す

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べきである。共産主義者は積極的協力を以て、アムステルダム・ブライエル反戦反ファッショ運動を支持し、その拡大を援助すべきである。

(三) 帝國主義戦争反對闘争と反ファッショ闘争の結合

平和維持を切望する大衆の反戦闘争は、反ファシスト闘争及び反ファッショ運動闘争と緊密に結合すべきである。平和維持のためばかりでなく、又第一に主要なる戦争火つけ役に反對し、更にファシストその他の帝國主義的軍閥政黨に反對し、共同宣傳を行ふ必要がある。

(四) 軍國主義及び軍備に反對する闘争

すべての資本主義國家の共産黨は、(イ) 軍事的支出(軍事予算)に反對し、(ロ) 植民地國家及び委任統治國家より兵力の召還のために、(ハ) 資本主義諸政府の行ひつつある軍隊化特に青少年、女性及び失業者の兵力化に反對し、(ニ) 戦争準備を目的としてブルジョア民主主義的自由を制限する非常法律に反對し、(ホ) 軍需工場に於ける労働者の權利制限に反對し、(ヘ) 軍需産業への助成金交付に反對し、闘争すべきである。戦争準備に関する施策に反對する闘争は、労働者、勤務員、勤勞農民及び都市プロレタリア階級の經濟的利益と政治的權利の擁護との緊密な連絡の下で始め

てこれを行ひ得るのである。

(五) 排外主義に對する闘争

排外主義に對する闘争に於ける共產主義者の任務は、勞働者及び全勤勞人民をプロレタリア國際主義の精神を以て教育することにある。

これは國家社會主義その他すべてのファシスト黨の兇惡な排外主義に對する闘争に於ける同様搾取者及び壓迫者に對してプロレタリアの切實な階級的利益を保護する闘争に於てのみ實現され得る。同時に共產主義者は一切の壓迫と搾取から民族の自由と全人民の獨立を保護するために、勞働階級は徹底的闘争を行ふものであることを表示すべきである。蓋し、共產主義の政治のみが民族の自由と全人民の獨立を徹底的に擁護するからである。

(六) 民族解放闘争と民族解放戦争の支持

若い或る弱國がその民族的獨立と民族的統一を破壊し或はその分割——例へば歴史エポローニと分割に見られるが如き——を欲する一乃至若干の帝國主義強大國から攻撃を受ける場合、この攻撃に反抗する民族プロレタリアの戦争は解放戦争の性格を帯び得る。而してこの國の勞働階級及び共產主義者はこの戦争に介入せざるを得ないから弱國の共產主義者の任務は勞働者、勤

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労働農民及び被圧迫植民地及び半植民地人民の民族解放闘争、特に日本その他の帝國主義者及び國民黨に對する中國ソヴェート赤軍の闘争を積極的に支持せねばならぬ。中國共產黨は民族解放闘争戦線擴大のために、又日本その他の帝國主義者の掠奪商船、遠征軍を攻撃せんとする全民族の力を共產黨に誘引するた

めに全力を傾注すべきである。

四、平和のための闘争から革命のための闘争へ
この年、第七回全世界大會は恰かも共產主義者が戦争が革命をもたうことを期待して戦争を希望してゐるかの如き中傷的確言を断平として拒否する。平和のための闘争及びソ聯邦の平和政策の勝利のための闘争に萬國の共產黨が指導的に参加してゐることは共產主義者が全力を擧げて新戦争の準備と開始を困難ならしめることに努力してゐることを證明し

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である、また資本主義体制が現存し、あるに拘ら
ず、恰も戦争を掃蕩し得るかの如く錯覚するこ
とに對し、共產主義者は、猛烈に闘争して、戦争
予防に全力を擧げて、たり將來も亦全力を擧げる
であらう。新世界帝國主義戦争がこれを予防
せんとする、塔傷階級のあらゆる努力に反して、勃
發する場合、共產主義者は、帝國主義戦争
をして、フリスと戦争、火つけ役及びブルジョアに
反對する資本主義撲滅のための國內戦争たら
しめる闘争に、平和のための闘争に組織されてゐる
戦争反對者を向かはせるために努力するであらう。
同時に大會は、軍務拒否、所謂動員ボイコット、
軍需工場に於けるサボタージュ等々の形式をとる
無政府サニザリスムの反戦闘争方法に對して、
共產主義者及び革命的塔傷者に警告を与へ
るものである。大會は、かかる闘争方法がブルジョア
トに唯弊害のみをもたらすものと認める。世界大戦
中、猛烈に反戦闘争を行ひ、ロシア政府の敗北に味
方したロシアボリスエウ、キモこれ等の方法を拒
否した。即ちこれ等の方法、共產主義者、革命
的塔傷者に對するブルジョアの彈圧を容易
にし、又帝國主義戦争に反對し、帝國主義戦争
争をブルジョアに對する國內戦争化せんと
する大衆闘争に、驚愕大衆、特に兵士を護得

せんとする社会主義者は、革命的階級者の闘争を断固するものがある。

ニシテ、ルン第ニ回大會に戰爭勃發に際する各國天度堂及び金勞勳階級の任務を定めるに當り、トニン及びロガ、ルンセンブルグが提議し、大戰前第三インターナショナル、ストワトガルト大會の採擇せる次ぎのテ―ゼを引用するものである。

『しかしそれで尚宣戰が布告されたらうば、彼等はすみやかな戦争終結を主張し、人民大衆の政治的自覺を喚起し、且つ資本家階級の支配覆を促進せしめるために、戦争による生ずる政治的經濟的危機を利用すべくあらゆる努力を傾注する義務を持つ。』

地球上六分の一を占める部分に於てソ聯邦が全人類のために社會主義と平和を擁護しつつあるこの歴史的段階に於て、萬國の勞働者及び勤勞者の最も切実なる関心は、勞働階級の政治平和のための闘争、帝國主義戦争反對闘争が戦争の勃發前後を通じてソ聯邦擁護の観念に立つて行はれることを要求してゐる。

若し既に開始された反革命闘争が、ソ聯邦
をして社会主義擁護のために北方赤軍を前
進せしめることを餘儀なくさせるならば、共產主
義者は全勤北方大衆に對して、あうゆる手殺を

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以て又如何なる價を拂つても帝國主義者の軍隊に對する赤軍の勝利を援助すべく呼籲せるであらう。

(終)